TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1873.

Amusements To-day. Pain Hall, G. Pain Hall, Great Jure et. The Pilgren.
Barnum's Great Show - At Ring, 22d et. and 2d av.
Booth's Theatre. Ellern Cgs.
Rowery Theatre Sarleon Hand. Howery Theatre Saciotos Ha Broadway Theatre-Dane Broadway Theatre-Dasi

Dun Bryant's Minstrels, Twente-third street.

Grand Opera House-Humpty Dumpty Abroad.

Lycrum Theatre-A Bull in a Chira Shi-p.

New Fifth Avenue Theatre-New Year's Eva.

Niblo's Garden - Chiden in the Wood.

Clymple Theatre-Tas Marble Heart.

Theatre Comlique-Back syed Shan.

Lany Poster's Telegraphy.

Tony Pastor's The Old Cable Home. Matter. Union Square Theatre-Led Astray. W allack's Theatre Home. Wood's Museum-Everybody's Friend. Matines.

Terms of The Sun ORDINARY ADVENTIGING, per line, Two Books, Sires Mars ages and Double, per line same a Norway, the Mars ages and Double, per line same a Norway, with "Aux. Norway, and bridge, per line, sap NG Marsay, with "Aux." after it, 5d page, per line. 01 50 ing Marten, with "Apr." after it, let or to pyer, pre line,
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end uplay there may be used in the Weskly and Bemil Wessly, with
ester charge, at the option of the advertisers. 12 50

For the accommodation of up-town residents advetisements for The Sun will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices, 5 1 1-2 West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Crand Opera House, from S.A. M. to S.30 P. M. Also, for residents of Harlem and vicinity, at 2,386 Fourth svenue, between 179th and 170th streets, west side, from 7 A. M. to S.P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6

"The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or ac-quitted IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a

Suppressing Investigation.

The Republicans have a majority exceeding two-thirds in the House of Representstives, and must expect to confront all the not appear to have suffered any diminuresponsibility which that great political power involves. Thus far the action of that body in seating bogus members from the country. Already bills have been Louisiana, against all the accepted usages and in defiance of the well-known facts of the case, is by no means promising. This extreme partisanship, without a color of law or of justice to excuse it, indicates but | pense. too clearly the temper and the reckless purpose of the majority on every political question that may arise.

Even worse than this is the movement made by Mr. Poland of Vermont on Thursday last, which has not attracted the serious attention that it deserves. He proposes to amend the rules of the House with | deep, with locks not less than 120 feet long these additions:

"RULE -. All resolutions calling for informa-tion from the President or from any depart-ment to be hid before Congress, shall first be referred to some appropriate standing commit-tee of the House for a report as to the necessity the of the House for a report as to the necessity and properly of making such a could and such containties shall report thereon without delay, and shall be authorized to report at any time.

"Rule".—Whenever any resolution or proposition shall be offered by a member for an investigation by a committee of the House, relating to the conduct or action of any member thereof, or of any officer or department of the towernment, or of any person or subject within the authority of the House, such resolution or proposition shall be referred to some appropriate standing committee of the House for report whether there is reasonable or probable cause for such investigation. And the member offering such resolution or proposition shall appear before such committee, and state to them all the knowledge and information upon which such the House whether such investigation ought to be ordered. It shall be in order for such com-nuites to report at any time; and the question of accepting or rejecting the report of such

to strike down the rights of the minority. Which was opened for the passage of rad which the rules are designed to protect, way trains, is only twenty-five feet both and to deny to the people the means of in vertical and horizontal diameter, and is passing safe judgment upon the acts and of the same length as the proposed tunnel

stroy all confidence in its impartiality.

The first proposed rule makes the committee the absolute judge of "the neces- use of the Greenbrier and New rivers for sity and propriety of making a call" for sleek-water navigation as a portion of the information. How can they determine proposed water way. New river for the the necessity until the member making the call discloses his object? In the inter- Greenbrier to the head of the Kanawha est of his constituents he has the right to runs through a narrow canon between the ask for any information from the Presi- mountains which rise above at to the dent or any department. The Housemay | height of five hundred or a thousand feet refuse to pass the resolution, as is often on either side, and has a fall of from eight done, but the right has never before been to fifteen feet in a mile. This river has restricted in any way

that would refuse information could not stand a day against popular resentment. to the plans which have been laid out by Such a thing is unheard of. In this country the majority has often refused the the force of such a flood, and what would that, the departments have audaciously the demand was made without dissent. New it is proposed to go much further.

s to determine " whether there is reasonable or probable cause for investigation. Some of their own members may be contemplated by the mover of the inquiry, and yet they are to decide whether they

should be investigated or not. tion could never have been ordered. It would have been strangled in the committee rooms of Dawes, Garfield, Ames, SCOFIELD, KELLEY, and BINGHAM. In fact the speaker who moved that resolution could never have answered the requirepredicated it entirely upon "accusations made in the public press," and not upon any personal knowledge or information.

Everybody knows that the Credit Mobilier corruption was developed as far as vealed-by the publicity which the inde- the New river. pendent press extorted from the committee. At first the efforts at concealment

were nearly successful.

forced open. They are to be so many partisan star chambers, from which nothing is to issue that can damage the majority, and everything that may restrain the mi-

Mr. POLAND was Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee, and, with all his endeavors to whitewash the guilty members, he discovered how seriously the disclosures had affected the Republican leaders and damaged the party in public estimation. He knows that only a small part of the actual corruption was then brought to light; and he has now been put forward to suppress further investigation by an arbitrary process that violates every principle of liberty and justice.

This project is at once a plain confession of hidden iniquities and an organized attempt to shut the gates upon a mass of jobbery and fraud that would otherwise be exposed. It is very well known that the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Central Pacific, the failure of the First National Bank at Washington and the relations of JAY COOKE & Co. with it, the outrages of the Washington Ring, the false measurements of Gen. BABCOCK, and other matters require to be investigated. Many members of both Houses are known to be personally complicated in these corrupt transactions, and officials appointed by the President are compromised in frauds that nust create a profound impression when the whole truth shall be known.

This expedient has been contrived in the interest of corruption only, and to prepare the way for the plundering schemes which are now represented at Washington by an immense lobby. While investigations could be moved as a natural right, they could have no hope of success. But with that dread of conviction removed the path is made easy, and the country may expect to see Credit Mobilier repeated on House may be abused, but the press cannot be silenced.

Pleasant for Taxpayers.

The promoters of the various canal projects which are to be pressed upon the consideration of Congress this winter do tion of their arder in consequence of the financial troubles which have overtaken introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives providing for the extension of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Ohio river at the national ex-

The Senate bill introduced by Mr. Bone-MAN of West Virginia directs the Secretary of War to proceed to lay out, construct enlarge, and improve this canal so as to form a water way by canal, slack-water sluices, or open river navigation not less than seventy-five feet wide and seven and twenty feet wide, and with capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden. For this purpose an appropriation is asked of \$8,000,000, to be provided by an issue of 414 per cent. bonds. It is not probable that the work could be accomplished for \$200,-000,000; but the proposed appropriation, however, would serve to more than pay for the stock held in this canal by private parties, and which it is provided shall be bought by the Government at a price not exceeding twenty-five dollars per share. The market value of this stock in Richmond has been two dollars and a half per-

The plans for the James River and Kanawha Canat include a tunnel seven miles and four-fifths long, to be bored through the solid rock of the Alleghany mountains. large enough for a canal having a capacity to ilout vessels of not less than 280 tons burden. For this tunnel, we believe, the engineers have estimated that an expendi-These two monstrous propositions go ture of \$8,000,000 would be required. The er than was ever before attempted | Mont Cenis tunnel through the Ali conduct of their Representatives in Con-through the Alieghanies, required thirteen years of incessant labor under the Let it be borne in mind that nearly every direction of the ablest engineers in Europe Important committee in the House is com- to complete it, and cost about \$34,000,000. posed of eight Republicans and three The Government engineers estimate that Democrats—almost three to one—or in that the whole caual line could be completed ratio when the number is less than eleven. in four years, at a cost of \$48,000,000. If This is the partisan foundation upon which | the tunnel alone should be completed in the scheme rests. If there was no other | in twenty years, at a cost of \$40,000,000, it objection, that would be sufficient to de- would be more than the public would have any right to expect.

Senator Borgman's bill contemplates the whole distance from the mouth of the een known to rise sixty feet in half as A ministry in the British Parliament many hours. Now, supposing it fully provided with locks and dams according the engineers, how long would they stand most reasonable inquiries; and worse than become of the vessels of not less than 280 tons burden which should be caught in the assumed to withhold answers, even when | resistless fury of the waters at such a time?

But a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has made a careful ex-The second rule is still worse than the amination of the route of the proposed other, if that be possible. The committee | water way, asserts that no dams can be built across New river for the reason that there is no even surface upon which to lay their foundations, while undercurrents are found twenty feet below the apparent bottom, which is permeated and honeycombed by the action of the water upon innume-If such a rule had existed in the last rable rocks that have been rolling into the Congress the Credit Mobilier investiga- stream from the steep sides of the mountains during half a hundred centuries. Further, he asserts that if it was possible to build a system of dams across this river sufficient to hold the waters, its inevitable effect would be to sweep away the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad which runs along ments of this atrocious inquisition, for he | the base of the mountain just above the river, thus destroying for all practical purposes a great thoroughfare which has just been completed from the James river to the Ohio at an expense of \$40,000,000. And the Greenbrier is almost as ill adapted for it went-for there is much yet to be re- | the purpose of slack-water navigation as

> Some of our readers may be credulous enough to suppose that the facts we have pointed out may be regarded by Congress

hundreds of millions of dollars and never every foot of ground in this quarter," be completed, are considerations not likely "The cuttings and fillings" which might have to be disregarded by such a Congress and | well "discouraged a railroad engineer" such an Administration as we have at Washington. Besides, if the James River and Kanawha project is carried through, the promoters of the numerous rival canal schemes will be supplied with a good ex- foot of ground "at their own price; and now cuse for pressing their adoption likewise after "the cliffs of clay," from the intersection and the way will thus be opened to new placers of inestimable richness to be worked by the politicians.

The Chief Justice.

It has always been customary in the Senate to confirm the nominations to office of ex-members of that body without a reference to the appropriate committee, as is the practice in other cases. Sometimes this rule is relaxed in favor of eminent persons who have never been in public

When, therefore, the nomination of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS was referred to the Judiciary Committee it was a significant leparture from the usage, which meant in lain terms that the nomination was one not fit to be made. The delay on it since then is confirmatory of this well-founded impression.

That committee consists of Mr. En-MUNDS, Chairman; Mr. Conkling, Mr. CARPENTER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. THURMAN, and Mr. STEVENon. They are all more or less distinguished in the legal profession, and several of them are recognized as standing in its front rank. Mr. WRIGHT of Iowa is perhaps the least known nationally.

All of these Senators are not only superior to WILLIAMS in ability, attainments. and professional position, but they know him to be destitute of a single qualification for the great office which the Presia far grander scale. The power of the dent has shamefully prostituted for his benefit. The question now is whether they will lend their aid to degrade the Chief Justiceship.

The subserviency to Executive dictation thich has become so conspicuous of late not encouraging in a case like this, where e President brings to bear personal solicition in addition to official influence. The whole social and political machinery which is set in motion at the White House is now exerted to procure a confirmation, pon the plea that rejection would impliedly cast censure upon the President. This is the sort of argument used at Washington to consummate a gross outrage on the highest judicial tribunal, and it will have its effect on Senators who should be bove such submission.

Mr. E. ROCKWOOD HOAR was rejected for Associate Justice without one of the reaons that apply so forcibly to this man WILLIAMS. He stood high as a jurist, his haracter was exalted, and no repreach ver stained his good name. Yet some of the members of this very Judiciary Comtice through the mire of filthy intrigue, and to confer the highest honor upon a man without merit, integrity, or fitness.

and notorious venality, low arts, and ise of every trust which have signalized annotescape its responsibility.

New Leaders Wanted.

The contamination of both political parties in Congress with the frauds and peen-lations of the past has been made apparent. One of the few sensible things done by the last Congress was the refusal to admit Colby official investigations.

That neither party is willing to set its face squarely against corruption is settled beyond further dispute or question by the mittees in the House by the Republican

Where, then, are we to look for improvement and reform?

The mass of the people are sound. They are to a man earnestly in favor of an economical and pure administration.

But where are the leaders? They are yet to spring up.

The men of the past are buried with the past, though they may still be above round.

What an opening offers now for young men of high character and lofty ambition! There can be no more glorious undertaking than to bring the Government back to the simplicity and integrity of the days

of Washington and Jefferson. To do this, vigorous men who do not care for money must be the leaders. The country must have plenty of such. Now is the time for them to come forward.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, the poet sureate of the Board of Public Works in Washligton, has an article in the Daily Chronicle of he 4th instant which is intended to be exceedingly laudatory of his employer, Boss SHEPHERD. He makes, however, several frank admissions which deserve a more extended audience than CHECK HARLAN'S publication can give them. tion of what has been done by these speculators in an uninhabited portion of the city:

an uninhabited portion of the city:

Three or four years ago Massachusetts avenue, exter or a few squares in the requin of thereenth etc. had no visible existence, but was a broad common pasture, and neglected vista, without any interest-cobject along its whole extent. It is now very nearly a hiplet restoration, paved for two miles with asphalm, the squares, circles, and intersections parked, antel with trees, and enclosed; unsightly edifices of sorts which obstructed its course form down, no enclature given to several of the squares in perpetuation of miles have been of an extent to discourage a rabial edificient. Every step of this work was obstructed some manher by grunnolers, organized tradesmen, ad property helders, who seemed to have no concept that such an avenue had ever existed.

Where Massachusetts avenue is crossed by Rhode land avenue, the intersection has been developed from T, and the Summer school house are revealed e perspectives of a smooth readway and em-nt, whose gentle accilvity delights the eye, and ally made if the favorite drive of our bourgeoise. Areany made it the tayorite drive of our bourgeoise his intersection, where the Executive Mansion is in face, and Merddan hid at the other end, where ably the President's new villa shall some day be , Gen. Babcock has placed the equestrian status.

with the Scorr statue and Connecticut avenue Stash run has disappeared in its massive sewer is.
At the circle last named we behold the noble Con-licutavenue, which was formerly closed by a mound a barrack, and was the most forlorn quarier of our , standoned into existence as by an enchanter's ob, provided with railway tracks for steet cars, ori. lantly illuminated by night, and already lined who ew or rising structures, so as to be the gem of his west End. Almost every foot of ground in this quarr

sufficient to frighten every person of small capital who had invested his savings in this quarter in the hopes of some day having a home of his own. The result was the "men of large on the ground that fair play requires it, of Rhode Island avenue to the Fourteenth street circle have been removed by "noble cuttings," to give the future denizens of "Honest Miners' Camp" an unobstructed vista along Nassachusetts avenue, and "grumblers, organized tradesmen, and property holders" of small means have been frozen out, Congress s cooliy asked to tax the people of the United States to pay the expenses. This is rather rough on gramblers and organized tradesmen, but it is very nice for the men of large means who had confidence in Hoss Shephend and inience with the people's representatives

'The noble Connecticut avenue," of which the poet laureate so gashingly speaks, is not dready lined with new and rising structures. out it has a street railroad, and is no doubt brilliantly illuminated by night "-the people pay the gas bills. The only houses on "noble Connecticut avenue," from K street to the boundary, are those building by Boss Supp-HERD on the corner of the avenue and K street. and "Little Emma's Pile" at the P street circle.

The Kellogg-Casey judicial system in New Orleans is attended with a peculiar difficulty. There is one class of criminals whom it almost impossible to try-the Judges. JACOB HAWKINS, Judge of the Superior Court, was indicted some months ago for embezzling \$1.800, and W. W. McCullough, Municipal Judge of the Fourth District, is under indictment for try each other. Although HAWKINS is decidedy prejudiced in his own case against the proseution, he might adopt the latest doctrine and try himself, notwithstanding.

We observe that several members of Congress have presented bills to recognize the beliigerency of the Cuban patriots. While fully approving the intention of these bills, we think them mistaken in their manner of proceeding. to recognition : but that Spain is a belligerent against the Cubans is a fact which not even CALEB CUSHING would dare deny; and to allow Spain whatever advantages and rights may acue to her by reason of her being at war, while at the same time refusing equal rights to the party with which she is waging war, is someing which so evidently opens the door to cor ruption, that if it were attempted by any Prime Minister in England, France, or Germany, it would certainly insure his deposition.

Let Cuba's friends in Congress insist on an official termination to the lie which we have been acting for five years, and insist that Spain e declared a belligerent.

After all the flourish in the newspapers bout the pretended reconciliation and geners treatment toward the Liberats the Grant men in the Senate in organizing the committees have made no concessions whatever. Mr. SCHURZ is left where he was on the Foreign Relations; Mr. FENTON is placed at the tail of he Finance Committee, on which he stood third at the beginning of the last Congress; and Mr. SUMNER is put on the Privileges and Elecmittee strenuously opposed him. We shall tions after HIPPLE-MITCHELL, and on Educasee what they will do now, when it is pro- | tion and Labor, of which the illiterate FLANAposed to drag the crimine of the Chief Jus. GAN of Texas is Chairman. So the world goes.

GRANT's proposition to explore the head waters of the Amazon and develop a trade with the earth-eating inhabitants is not entirely The press of the country without distinc- original. The same idea appears to have struck tion of party has pronounced against this | President Pardo, the present Executive of comination, because it is unworthy. There | Peru. The Peruvian Commissioners recently not one public act, opinion, argument, made a report which is not calculated to enor proceeding which can be cited to ex- | courage explorers. The tributaries of the Amto nuate this wrong, while on the other azon wind their way through miasmatic swamps and forests inhabited by irreconcilable savages. or savages too broken down by fevers and pneube carried of Williams, such as it is, rise would require a system of drainage more costly plin judgment against him. The Schate than the proposed Rocky Mountain canal. An attentive perusal of accessible works of travel nths ago; but he does not read that

that no Territory should be admitted as a State til it had at least population sufficient to entitle it to one Representative. It is not probable that the population of Colorado is much over action of the Democratic Congressional 50,000, less than two-fifths that of a Representacaucus and the appointment of the com- tive district. In face of these facts President GRANT recommends that this Territory, with fewer inhabitants than a New York ward, be represented in the national legislature by two Senators and a Congressman

A correspondent of the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial urges the necessity of a free lodging house for the temporary shelter of the friendless poor. Such a lodging house is needed n more places than Wilmington. It often hap pens that hard-working and decent laborers travel from one city to another in search of employment. If they are penniless, and fail to proare work on their arrival in a new place, they must go to the police station. Not only men ut women of good character, have sometimes petition a police sergeant for a night's accomodation. Every city and village of five thouind or more inhabitants should have a free odging house apart from the police station or il, which the law intends only for the reception f persons accoused of crime.

The people of Pittsburgh are not enthuinstically in favor of the postal savings bank cheme. Before intrusting any more funds to the post office they would like to get back those h have disappeared. This seems to be the feeling everywhere.

Dencon Richard Smith as One of Lingard's Impersonations. To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: As Horace Lingard is giving, at the Broadway Theatre, "Grand Impersonations of the World's Celebrities," including Alexander II. of Russia, and Commodore James Gordon Bennett, wouldn't it be just for him to include Deacon Richard Smith of Cindist for him to include Peacon Richard Smith of the cinnat?

There are multitudes in the great metropolis who are earer to know how this truly good man appear, and this curlosity would, in a measure, he satisfied by looking upon his counterfeit presentment.

The theatre might to this way be made the means of creating a deep moral impression, for no one could possibly leave its dors after such an exhibition without food for contemplation. I know what my own thoughts would be;

If my suggestion is deemed worthy of consideration you might give a pen description of the truly good man, from which Mr. Lingard could arrange his get up.

Respectations of our correspondent are

The suggestions of our correspondent are valuable, but a better plan would be for Mr. Lingard to visit Cincinnati and study Deacon Richard Smith after life. He could thus get a more accurate idea of his manner of dress, gait, the color of his hair, and other peculiarities than any mere description would be able to give him. Besides, close observation of such a truly good man could not fail to benefit Mr. Lingard morally. We trust, therefore, that he was promptly carry out the idea of our correspondent. And what crowds the addition of beac Richard Smith to hie series of characters with the control of the contro

A Fight between the English and the Ashan-

tees. Intelligence has been received of another movement by the English forces against the Festing started from Dunguah with a force con-

REV. MR. SMITH'S CONTRACT.

AN INQUIRY INTO HIS PINE TIM-BER SPECULATIONS.

A Difficult Job to Whitewash-Information for the Commission-Where Money for the Grant Campaign Came From.

espondence of The Sun ST. PAUL. Dec. 5 .- My letters to THE SUN ave had some effect. Secretary Delano has apointed a commission to inquire into the Rev. E. P. Smith's operations. That is, Secretary Deano has chosen four Commissioners—one a firstrate man, and the others Ring men-to lay a coat whitewash on the reverend gentleman. The Hon. T. G. Jones, one of the Commissioners, has already had experience in whitewashing Indian frauds in Minnesota. Mr. Turney and Mr. Jennings are both new men at the business. Mr. James Smith, Jr., will probably tell the truth. The Commissioners have asked for formal

arges. To me it seems that the publication of the Leech Lake contract is in itself a sufficient proof of fraud. By that . . ntract Mr. Smith sells to A. H. Wilder some two hundred million feet of pine and cedar timber at \$1.15 per 1.000 feet. of pine and cedar timber at \$1.10 per 1.00 leet. I have already shown how Commissioner Smith estimated the value of this timber at a much higher figure last year. However, as estimates are not certain regulators of value, let us look at some actual sales of pine land, or stumpage (as the right to cut pine is technically estied), and see how the figures compare with Mr. Smith's contract in the interest of the poor Leagh Lady Ladians. Leech Lake Indians.

Leech Lake Indians.

For instance, Ankerry, Robinson & Pettit paid \$3.69.8 for 1.213.200 feet of timber. This was in the winter of 181.12. The trees were cut on section 16, town 51, range 27, and on section 36, town 52, range 28. The neighborhood borders on the Leech Lake region. The rate of "stumpage" is equal to three dollars per thousand feet, against the one dollar and fifteen cents of the contract between the Rev. Smith and lumber-dealer Wilder.

dealer Wilder.
Again, J. Dean & Co. (Ring people who would

dealer Wilder.

Again, J. Dean & Co. (Ring people who would not pay excessive value) gave over \$5.000 for some 383,000 feet of timber cut on section 36, town 41, range 29. This was at the rate of \$2.50 per thousand feet. The same firm paid \$3 per thousand for over 1,300,000 cut on section 16, town 41, range 29.

Then the Ankerry Brothers, a firm well known in Minneapolis, paid more than \$1,500 for 649,400 feet of pine on a section about twelve miles north of Princeton. This contract also was at the rate of \$2.50 per thousand.

I submit that Mr. E. P. Smith's protestations are very poor answers to these unmistakable proofs of fraud in his \$1,150 contract with Wilder.

The reverend gentleman has sought to controver my letters by saying that they came from a St. Paul individual, who is himself rather deeply sunk in Indian frauds. To relieve Mr. Smith's mind, I ask the liberty of saving that I have never had anything to do with Government business with the Indians, and have no personal acquaintance with the gentleman to whom Mr. Smith gives the credit of this correspondence.

MR. SMITH TO BE CALLED UPON.

MR. SMITH TO BE CALLED UPON. The investigation is as yet only in its preliminary stages; but the Reverend Smith, who arrived on Tuesday last, will be called upon to explain some most curious documents in his own handwriting, not only concerning the Leech Lakefraud, but about other affairs of in-

Although the business of the Commission is to inquire into Mr. Smith's conduct in Minnesota, they will no doubt take notice of a transaction which occurred in Wisconsin. This was the sale of the pine on \$2.000 acres—about 200,000.000 feet—to N. A. Rust of Eau Claire. The arrangement was that John Delano should pay \$10.000 to the Grant campaign fund, he getting the money from the profits of the contract. The original elters from the parties interested will be presented to Mr. Delano's committee as proof of this Wisconsin fraud.

The opening up of this pine land business creates the most intense excitement here. For years people have wondered why the investigators did not turn their attention to the tremendous swindle in progress in our State, and everybody except the King is well satisfied that some sunlight is to be shed upon the dark ways of Although the business of the Commission is

THE FINE LAND GRABBERS.

It is not probable that all Mr. Smith's iniquities will be disclosed by this investigation. There are various infamous contracts he has made with certain patties to furnish supplies for agencies west of Minnesota. Concerning some of these contracts, the Hon. Henry M. Rice of St. Paul has letters from Mr. Smith that, if made public, would conclusively end the latter person's public life, and Mr. Rice will doubtless show his documents on appropriate occasion. Meantimej Mr. mith may endeavor to wriggle out of the net that surrounds him as best he may, but unless the Commissioners prove more expert whitewashers than any on record they will be unable to save him from the consequences of his venality. THE PINE LAND GRABBERS.

Golden Opinious from all Sorts of Newspa-From the Meriden, Conn., Weekly Gazette. Under the operations of the new postage would have imparted these facts to GRANT'S law effecting the exchange system between newspapers, we have been deprived of THE dispensable we have subscribed for it, and yesterday morning the familiar diurnal luminary reached our historic table. The SUN is published dally, semi-weekly, and weekly, and "shines for all." If a man or woman wants to be educated in politics-if he or she desires to get at the truth of the matter, presented in a manner bold, fearless and irrespective of parties, cliques or Rings, THE SUN is the paper for him or her. It acknowledges no party, is swayed by no Ring, but drives at corruption wherever found, excoriates knaves no matter who they are, and lacerates hyprocrites and plunderers with a keen thong which brings the blood at every

stroke. From the Robertan Lumberton V. C. If there is any real virtue in pluck and goaheadativeness then The SUN is a good paper.
From the Waterioo, N. Y., Observer. For condensed news, spicy articles and fe rless utterance of the truth, THE SUN beats

From the St. Croix, N. B., Courier, THE SUN is one of the most enterprising of the New York journals. Its weekly edition is a splendid paper for farmers.

From the Kendati Co., Ed., Record.

THE WEEKLY SUN is a very cheap and g paper.
From the Coshocton, Ohio, People.

THE SUN wears no party collar, and is altogether one of the best papers in the country. From the Rome (Ga.) Daily Commercia One of the ablest journals in its editorial de-

partment in the country, and one that is unsursed as a gatherer of news from all the world. IS THE NEW YORK SUN. Every person able to to so ought to take a newspaper from the great ommercial centre. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY SUN is a mammoth eight-page paper, and only

one dollar per annum.

From the Tribune, Carson City, Ner. In point of general news and interesting mater THE SUN is superior to any paper published

in the United States.

From the Abbectile (S. C.) Median If you want to subscribe for a metropolitan paper-one which has marked out an original. mest, straightforward course; which is very mmunicative, very desirable-send for The

From the Manassas (Va.) Guzette. A terror to thieves and law-breakers generally; a target often shot at, but never pierced. From the Wellsboro (Pa.) Den

Wherever the political cormorants have been driven from their prey, THE SUNStands foremost as the frightener of these foul birds. Cloth and aste are things unknown to it. If the sinner is fine-skinned, so much the more unfortunate for bim; the thong will reach his back with more severity than ever.

Improvements in Organ Manufacture-The Burdett Organ.

Among the most marked mechanical improvements of the last ten years is that made in the tone and structure of the parlor organ. The asthmatic, brassy, and nasai melode terror of an entire neighborhood, but of late improvements have gone on at such a rapid pace that reed organs are now made that for sweetness, power, and variety of tone are the equals of pipe organs of three times their cost The objective point of obtaining equal beauty In order to rivet this new tyranny, Mr. Petano proposes to set aside all the standing rules and to compet the House to vote directly on the report of a packed committee, without discussion of any kind or the exercise of those privileges which have hereofore been held sacred in every parhered by constitutional principles. These committees hold their sensions in secret, and the press is denied admission except by special consent or when the doors are and purity of tone from the reed as

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Light on the Secret History of G. B. Lamar. BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NEW YORK, April 15, 1831.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Montgomery, Ain.:

Sin—I have yours, 11th inst., received this morning. The National Bank Note Company will forward to day 1,090 impressions of \$50 and \$100 Treasury notes, and they will print and send you hereafter any more you require at their own risk and hazard. Hence I have told them to keep the plates here.

The American Bank Note Company has sent you three books: Nos. IC, 750 598; 3 do. No. IC, 750 \$100; 1 book No. IC, 250 500s.; 4 books IC, 1,000 of 1,009s, and will forward to-day I book 751C, 1,000 of 50s, and 2 books No. 251C, 750 of 50s, certificates. They will send what 1,000s they have printed, and print no more of that denomination, but will fill up the number originally ordered 3530s in a larger number of 100s. I Hon, C. G. Memminger, Montgomery, Ald.

omination, but will fill up the number original-ocdered (3,000) in a larger number of 100s. I link I wrote you that both companies took to hazard of delivery of all, including the lates in Montgomery. The latter company will orward the plates of the certificates to their tesent branch in New Orleans as soon as the ster is filled. Yours, G. B. LAMAR.

order it filled. Yours.

No check received as stated in your letter.

The fall of Fort Sunter has excited the strongest animosity of the Republicans with whom all the corrupt Democracy have united to make war on the South. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers will be responded to by more than twice that number but very few of them will ever go south as far as Charleston.

The expedition against Fort Sumter exhibits the greatest folly ever committed by men in power. A Lieut. Fox, who had been spying out in Charleston and around, instigated it and planned it, and Capt. Porter said he would go into Fort Sumter or to hell. Hence he got the command of the naval forces, putting Capt. Mercer aside without cause or explanation—all this against the advice of Gens. Scott and Potter. And the feet remained inactive spectators in sight of the bombardment for thirty hours!!!

Providentially no lives were lost, and but for the madness of the Republicans a recognition would be made. But they are to propitate the anti-slavery and abolition feeling of the North by a campaign against the South. I hope this excited feeling will subside into more sober counsels, and a reaction may result and war be restrained.

Two telegrams, one from Richmond and one from Lynchburg, say Virginia will secete, and that if the convention do not, a revolution will be initiated in Richmond to that end. I suzzest most respectfully that a strictly defensive policy will be the best for the South. Let all aggressions be avoided, and if they invade the South it will be to such great disadvantage that an easy victory will be the consequence. I ven

tore to assure all the rampant warriors that they shall have a quantum suffice of fight if they will but go South to get it, and I hope you will keep a full supply on hand ready for them.

Allow me to say that my nephew and namesake, G. B. Lamar, Jr., of Augusta, now acting Adjutant at the arsenal at Augusta, has an application on file for a commission in the service of the Confederacy. Anything from First Lieutenant up will be gratefully acknowledged by me. He is as fine-looking and as able as any man in the service, and will make a first-rate officer—strong and healthy. If you can aid him please do so. I have directed all letters and prints for you to be addressed to H. W. Carter, Isq., cashier, to avoid difficulty, and this will go to the same address. I think you had better send your despatches to some one else besides myself on the exterior envelope—say to R. H. Lowry, cashier, and they will not be suspected by the Post Office Department.

I think Congress should proclaim free trade, and levy a tax of one per cent, on all property to pay expenses and interest on the loan.

It would discommode New York effectually, and either bring her into the Southern Confederacy or make her decided in her enmity, which cannot be much worse than it is now.

Very respectfully, G. B. Lamar. thre to assure all the rampant warriors that they shall have a quantum suffice of fight if they will

GALLANIRY OF A BRITISH SEAMAN. How the Remaining Passengers of the Virginins were Saved-Narrated by Francis

Coffin, an Eye-Witness.

From the Acts York Times.
On the 7th of November the remainder On the 7th of November the remainder of the passengers were to be executed—fifty in all; but on the morning of that day an English man-of-war, the Niobe, arrived in port. The captain, on coming into the harbor, did not salute the Spanish forts. He was in his b-at before his anchor touched the bottom, and on landing proceeded straight to the Governor's house, and peremptorily demanded that the executions should cease. The Governor at first declared that he had no right to interfere, but the captain said that in the absence of an American man-of-war he would take the responsibility of protecting American citizens, and guarding the honor of the American fiag. It is suid he saye the Governor-General his choice between the honor of the American flag. It is said he cave the Governor-General his choice between yielding to his demands or having the city bombarded, and the Governor accordingly gave way. Only for the arrival of the Niobe there can be no doubt but that the fifty would have been shot that afternoon. All the Americans in port were loud in graise of the manner in which the captain of the Niobe acted. I ascertained a few days after his arrival that he came in answer to a telegraphic message from the American Consul, sent after the massager of Capt. Fry and the crew, asking to have an American man-of-war despatched to Santiago de Cuba. There happened to be no American man-of-war at Kingston at the time, but the commander of the Niobe immediately got up steam, and even though he had not his full complement of men, many of them being on shore, without delay started for Santiago de Cuba. One of his first acts was to compel the Spaniards to remove the American flag from the piace on the deck of the Tormde, where it had been thrown about and trampled upon for days more like a rag than a flag. He also compelled the Govern of Santian. Termide, where it had been thrown about and trampled upon for days more like a rag than a lag. He also compelled the Governor of Santingo to furnish him with five copies of the official proceedings in regard to the trials—one for himself, one for his Commodore, one for the American Government, one for the British, and the remaining one for the American Commodore. When concluding his story, Mr. Coffin assured the reporter that the Spanish authorities somehow seem to have no respect for the American Government, and do not hesitate on the shiphtest pretext to insult the American flag. slightest pretext to insult the American flag.

The Death of Bishop Armitage. The death of the Right Rev. William E.

Armitage, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin, announced in THE SUN yesterday morning, has occasioned profound sorrow throughout the influential church of which he was so acceptable and faithful a pre-

gun at Portsmouth, N. H., very successfully. He ministered in several important parishes at the East, until about twenty years ago, when he removed to Detrois, Mich., to take charge of the newly organized parish of St. John, in that city. There he built up a large and flourishing congregation, and with the assistance of excovers a serior warden and a man of great wealth, erected one of the finest and most beautiful church edifices in the West, with chapel and rectors complete. In the zenith of his prosperity in this charge he was elected, in 1886, Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin, and on the death of the venerable Bishop Kemper, in 1876, succeeded to the full administration of the diocese.

In church politics Bishop Armitage ranked with gun at Portsmouth, N. H., very successfully.

Is in, succeeded to the full administration of the diocess.

In courch politics Bishop Armitage ranked with the High Church party. In many respects he was an extreme churchman, though in no sense a ritualist. He was an incessant worker, a hard student, an able preacher, and a most acceptable pastor. On his appearance in Wisconsin, as assistant bishop, he gave offence to more moderace churchmen by his advanced views, and a repetition of the experiences of hishop Whitehouse in the dioces of Hilmois was anticipated. But happily the difficulty was only in anticipation, and was never realized. Since the death of Bishop Kemper, Bishop Armitage has presided over the diocese to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He has been afflicted for several years with a malady that rendered it a painful undertaking for him to perform his ministerial dittes; but he labored on, faithfully and uncomplainingly, until within six months, when he was compelled to place himself under the charge of physicians. A malignant tumor had planted itself at the base of his spinal column, and when professional attention was called to it, had made such headway as to defy the skill of the surgeous. He was, however, advised to come East and submit to surgical treatment. He did so, arriving here, attended by his wife, last Thursday. He went immediately to St. Luke's Hospital, where, with a perfect knowledge that the removal of the tumor would almost necessarily prove fatal, he submitted to the operation last Friday. Two hours later he began sinking, and it was apparent that he would not survive. He lingered until three o'clock Sunday morning, retaining his consciousness and the urmost serinity to the last. He died with his wife at his bedeide, and surrounded by the medical staff of the hospital and a number of clergymen belonging to this city. The time of his funeral has not yet been announced.

Since Bishop Armitage was consecrated new bishops have been elected to the dioceses of Maine, Montana, Plorida, Georgia, Virginia (assistant). urch politics Bishop Armitage ranked with

The Shameful Numination for Chief Justice.

From the Capital.

It is not a pleasant subject of contemplation, the fact that a man whose corruption and malfeasance has made him so thoroughly suspected and whose ignorance has made him so thoroughly contemptible in the office of Attorney-ticueral, has become so established as a power in the Republican party as to be able to force nimself into the exalted position of chief to take particular pictors. ce himself into the exalted position of thief

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Signal Office pre-liets for New England and the St. Lawrence Vatley dets for New England and the case of rain and increasing cast-city to southerly winds. For the Middle States and lawer lake region continued cloudy weather and wind during the greater portion of the day the winds shift ing to southerly and westerly, with rising temperature.

SUNBEAMS.

-A genius is popularly supposed to be one who can do anything except make a living. -Sphinx says "the use of the bass viol in the church of the olden time was a base violation of the Puritan Sabbath."

-Pianofortes were invented in Dresden in 1717. Frederico, an organ builder of Saxony, made the first square piano in 1738.

-It is said that Senator Crozier of Kansas took Judge Delahay's resignation to Washington,

and may be Delahay's successor. "War," said John Stuart Mill, " is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things. The decayed and degraded state of national feeling that thinks nothing worth a war is worse."

-A Western newspaper insinuates that Messrs. Eames and Pendleton of Rhode Island delayed returning their back pay until the session of Congress in order to save postage stamps. -Louis Riel, leader of the half-breed re-

bellion of 1870, and member elect of the Dominion Par Hament, has been proclaimed an ou law. He is for neto convicted, and may upon arrest be immediately executed. -King Thakobau of Fiji is very success

ful in his contest against the rebellions manameers. His followers are vindicating their loy ity by eating all the prisoners, and if their constitutions had out and r the diet, constitutional government will again -The Philadelphia Arc says that the city of Pittsburgh receives interest on its deposits, be they small or great, and asks why the city of Philadel-

phia should not also get interest. Bill Kembie saves the city the trouble by getting the interest and keeping it. -The Rev. R. F. Parshall, late of the First Baptist Church of Oakland, Cal., will not be par-tial to the ladies of that church any more. The Council, by a vote of 20 to 7, has withdrawn the hand of fellow. chip, deposed him from the ministry, and required him

-The old church at Longmendow, Mass, has held Thanksgiving services more than a hundred years, it first having responded to the Governor; proclamation in 1787, and the gailery for the choir is the same as when the singers took their keynote from the ancient chorister's pitch-pipe.

-Toronto, Canada, has been the scene of a singular and almost unparalleled occurrence. The amount stolen from registered letters in the general Post Office on the 18th of August last, \$3,841.43, has been returned to the authorities by the representatives of Cuppage, who was considered responsible for the loss -A correspondent in Brooklyn informs us that there is one man living, and only one, who can read Eliot's Indian Bible. Thus is Mr. J. Hammond

Trumbull, librarian of the Watkinson Library of Reference, Haraford, Conn., who has spent many years of his life in studying the history and languages of the aborigines of America. -Tea is now extensively raised in Hindostan, the exports to England in 1872 exceeding sixtees millions of pounds. The Indian teas are of rare flavor and are used by English shopkeepers to mix with the Chinese. The culture in India is now carried on by join stock companies which are now paying from ten te

twenty per cent, dividends. -Gen. Crook and Gen. Dana have completed the unlitary telegraph line from Yuma to Pres-cott, Arizona. It has been one of the most economical Jobs ever slone for the Government. The soldiers did nearly all of the labor. In less than three m small working parties completed 700 miles of telegraph through a semi-desert country.

-Waile the head of the New York Ring is on Blackwell's Island, and his followers are scattered from the Tombs to Switzerland, the Philadelphia Ring, more au lacious and criminal in its operations, defice the people of a sovereign State to adopt the Constitu tion framed by the men of their choice. Such is the present difference between Bill Tweed and Bill Kemble

-A Berlin despatch of Nov. 17 states that orders have been received by Herr Wern II from the War Minister for the delivery of 240,000 Maneer rifles at the rate of 5,070 per week. English gan makers are to manufacture 200,070 more. A stock of 200,000 in all will be provided. In eighteen months the entire German army will be formished with the new weipon.

-At Blackburn, in England, a few days

ago, an inquest was held on the body of John Entwistle who had died from drinking four gills of sherry. An analytical chemist, Mr. Railton, proved that the liquid had been adulterated to the extent of 80 per cent. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evi dence, and the Liverpool dealers who sold the sherry -The Rev. James Richardson, while des-

canting on the duty of forbestance and the cursu of an evil temper, related a legend of an oriental household the master gathered his family around him and said "Are we all here?" And the little imp jumped out of -An interesting case to tax and bondridden communities has been certified to the Su

131°, his ship passed close to a large tree stan 25 or 30 feet out of the water, with two limbs a way up. The trunk was about four feet in diameter at the water's edge.

-Jefferson county in this State has furnished temperance lecturers with another subject for explanation. Rosert Sixbury died at the age of 113 years. In his earlier dayshe was a noted hunter and Indian fighter, and his life was spent to within a few months of its close in a log house. He chewed and Dr. Armitage was a graduate of Trinity Col- smoked tobacco, and when about sighty years of age lege, Hartford, and of the Berkeley Theological | fell into the fleplace, while under the influence of Seminary, at Middletown. His ministry was be- | liquor, but was fortunately rescued to have a leg am-

putated and be an awful example -The Criminal Court of Cologne rendered its decision in the cases of the Archbishop Paulus Melchers and his assistant, Bishop Baudri, indicted for having published in a clerical newspaper some statements with regard to four old Catholic priests and the old Catholic congregations at Cologne and at Bonn The Archbishop was sentenced to pay a fine of fire thalers, or in default thereof to be imprisoned for four-teen days. A fine of twenty-live thalers was imposed on Bishop Baudri, with the alternative of a week's im-

-Butler, in his "Journey Up the Nile, speaks of the grave of a dwarf negro who would hav delighted Darwin's heart. This little savage was piece up by a German traveller, and belonged to a car tribe in the Uganda country. He ate raw mea possessed the power of speech in a very small of He died on the way to Germany, and Schwinefurth, his captor, mourned greatly over the little fellow, whose body he filled with arsenic and marked the grave that the body might be ultimately restored to desparing

-A lady in Portland, Me., halted in front of a garded the other day and accosted a man at work on some trees with: "What are you doing to those trees?" "Girding them, madain, with princers has and cotton to prevent canker worms from asc "How much does it cost?" inquired the lady twenty-five cents," was the answer. "Wh name?" was the lady's next question. "Hill, man. "Well, I wish you would come and girdle: man gave an evasive answer, and the lady went and told her husband, who went into convulsion langhter. "Why, what on earth are you lau, said she, and as soon as the amused husband obreath he told his wife that the man she had girdle her trees was no less than the Rev. Dr. H. ving mathematicians and pastor of the First Carist

Church. How doth the silent U. S. G. Improve each shining hour

And gather money all the time By prostituting power. How skilfully he lays his plans, And yet how thin they are, And oh! how gracefully the while

He puffs his enoice eigar.

-The Dresden Journal says that King John of Saxony in his last illness and a sho fore his death was wont to beguine the sleep of the night by listening to readings from authors. The varied character of these rea selections from the Latin authors, from the writers of France, from Milion's Paradi own memoirs which exten